

self-curing acrylic that a surgeon uses to repair a skull defect in a patient. At the time of surgery, the surgeon initiates polymerization of the material and forms it into a plate or other appropriate shape to repair the defect.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 882.5320 Preformed alterable cranioplasty plate.

(a) *Identification*. A preformed alterable cranioplasty plate is a device that is implanted into a patient to repair a skull defect. It is constructed of a material, e.g., tantalum, that can be altered or reshaped at the time of surgery without changing the chemical behavior of the material.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 882.5330 Preformed nonalterable cranioplasty plate.

(a) *Identification*. A preformed nonalterable cranioplasty plate is a device that is implanted in a patient to repair a skull defect and is constructed of a material, e.g., stainless steel or vitallium, that cannot be altered or reshaped at the time of surgery without changing the chemical behavior of the material.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 882.5360 Cranioplasty plate fastener.

(a) *Identification*. A cranioplasty plate fastener is a screw, wire, or other article made of tantalum, vitallium, or stainless steel used to secure a plate to the patient's skull to repair a skull defect.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 882.5500 Lesion temperature monitor.

(a) *Identification*. A lesion temperature monitor is a device used to monitor the tissue temperature at the site where a lesion (tissue destruction) is to be made when a surgeon uses a radio-frequency (RF) lesion generator and probe.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 882.5550 Central nervous system fluid shunt and components.

(a) *Identification*. A central nervous system fluid shunt is a device or combination of devices used to divert fluid from the brain or other part of the central nervous system to an internal delivery site or an external receptacle for the purpose of relieving elevated intracranial pressure or fluid volume (e.g., due to hydrocephalus). Components of a central nervous system shunt include catheters, valved catheters, valves, connectors, and other accessory components intended to facilitate use of the shunt or evaluation of a patient with a shunt.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 882.5800 Cranial electrotherapy stimulator.

(a) *Identification*. A cranial electrotherapy stimulator is a device that applies electrical current to a patient's head to treat insomnia, depression, or anxiety.

(b) *Classification*. Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date a PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required*. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 882.3.

[44 FR 51730-51778, Sept. 4, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 17740, May 11, 1987; 60 FR 43969, Aug. 24, 1995; 62 FR 30457, June 4, 1997; 73 FR 34860, June 19, 2008]

§ 882.5810 External functional neuromuscular stimulator.

(a) *Identification*. An external functional neuromuscular stimulator is an electrical stimulator that uses external electrodes for stimulating muscles in the leg and ankle of partially paralyzed patients (e.g., after stroke) to provide flexion of the foot and thus improve the patient's gait.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (performance standards).

§ 882.5820 Implanted cerebellar stimulator.

(a) *Identification*. An implanted cerebellar stimulator is a device used to stimulate electrically a patient's cerebellar cortex for the treatment of intractable epilepsy, spasticity, and some